

## Safety data sheet according to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012

### SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name **LM PRE-BOTTOM S**

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use **Pre-bottom for leathers**

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **UNITERS SPA**  
 Full address **Via E. De Nicola, 1**  
 District and Country **36075 Montecchio Maggiore (VI)**  
**Italia**  
**Tel. 0039 0444 499099**  
**Fax 0039 0444 499106**

e-mail address of the competent person  
 responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

**safetydata@uniters.com**

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

**Poison Center (Albuquerque, Amarillo, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Charleston, Charlotte, Charlottesville, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Columbus, Dallas, Davis, Denver, Detroit, El Paso, Farmington, Galveston, Harrisbury, Indianapolis, Jackson, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Long Island, Louisville, Madera, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, New York, Newark, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Portland, Richmond, Rochester, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Shreveport, Sioux City, St. Louis, Syracuse, Tampa, Temple, Tucson, Tuscaloosa, Washington DC) : 18002221222**

### SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200). The product thus requires a safety datasheet.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Classification and Hazard Statement.

Flammable liquid, category 2  
 Aspiration hazard, category 1  
 Eye irritation, category 2  
 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 Causes serious eye irritation.  
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.



Signal words:

**Danger**

## Hazard statements:

<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

## Precautionary statements:

## Prevention:

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P240</b>	Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.
<b>P241</b>	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
<b>P242</b>	Use only non-sparking tools.
<b>P243</b>	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
<b>P264</b>	Wash thoroughly the hands after handling.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.

## Response:

<b>P303+P361+P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P331</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting.
<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: use water to extinguish.

## Storage:

<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.

## Disposal:

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents / container in accordance with the rules on waste
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## 2.2. Other hazards.

## Additional hazards.

**SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.****3.1. Substances.**

Information not relevant.

**3.2. Mixtures.**

## Contains:

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

<b>Identification.</b>	<b>Conc. %.</b>	<b>Classification:</b>
<b>METHYL ETHYL KETONE</b>		
CAS. 78-93-3	44.000	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
<b>1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL</b>		

CAS. 107-98-2	26.700	Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
<b>SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM</b>		
CAS. 64742-95-6	14.350	Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304
<b>N-BUTYL ACETATE</b>		
CAS. 123-86-4	2.050	Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336

## SECTION 4. First aid measures.

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures.

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

Information not available.

## SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

### 5.1. Extinguishing media.

#### SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

#### UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

#### HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

**SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS**

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

**SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.****6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.**

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

**6.2. Environmental precautions.**

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.**

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

**6.4. Reference to other sections.**

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

**SECTION 7. Handling and storage.****7.1. Precautions for safe handling.**

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.**

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see

section 10 for details.

**7.3. Specific end use(s).**

Information not available.

**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.**

**8.1. Control parameters.**

Regulatory References:

USA	NIOSH-REL	NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007.
USA	OSHA-PEL	Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits for Air Contaminants TABLE Z-1-1910.1000.
USA	CAL/OSHA-PEL	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).
EU	OEL EU	Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC;
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2014

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

**Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300
TLV-ACGIH	-	590	200	885	300
OSHA	USA	590	200		
CAL/OSHA	USA	590	200	885	300
NIOSH	USA	590	200	885	300

**1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL**

**Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	375	100	568	150	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH	-	184	50	368	100	
CAL/OSHA	USA	360	100	540	150	SKIN.
NIOSH	USA	360	100	540	150	

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

**Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH	-	713	150	950	200
OSHA	USA	710	150		
CAL/OSHA	USA	710	150	950	200
NIOSH	USA	710	150	950	200

**8.2. Exposure controls.**

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

#### HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

#### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

#### EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).

#### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a NIOSH certified filter, whose class must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance	liquid
Colour	colourless
Odour	solvent
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	N.D.
Melting point / freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	80 °C.
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	< 10 °C.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Lower inflammability limit.	Not available.
Upper inflammability limit.	Not available.
Lower explosive limit.	Not available.
Upper explosive limit.	Not available.
Vapour pressure.	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density.	0.874 Kg/l
Solubility	in solvent
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature.	Not available.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.

Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

#### 9.2. Other information.

Information not available.

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

### 10.1. Reactivity.

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM: can form flammable mixtures with the air.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM: can form flammable mixtures with the air.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM: can form flammable mixtures with the air.

### 10.2. Chemical stability.

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: can react dangerously with strong oxidising agents and strong acids.

BUTANONE: may generate peroxides on contact with air, light or oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide and sulphuric acid. It may react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. Can react dangerously with alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: avoid exposure to the air.

BUTANONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: avoid exposure to moisture, sources of heat and naked flames.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: oxidising agents, strong acids and alkaline metals.

BUTANONE: strong oxidising agents, inorganic acids, ammonia, copper and chloroform.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: water, nitrates, strong oxidising agents, acids and alkalis and potassium tert-butoxide.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification. It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

The introduction of even small quantities of this liquid into the respiratory system in case of ingestion or vomit may cause bronchopneumonia and pulmonary edema.

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

This product contains highly volatile substances, which may cause serious depression of the central nervous system (CNS) and have negative effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, slow reflexes, narcosis.

This product may have a degreasing action on the skin, producing dryness and chapped skin after repeated exposure.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: the main way of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory way is less important owing to the low vapour tension of the product. Concentrations above 100 ppm cause eye irritation, nose and oropharynx. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe eye irritation is observed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and ocular irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects have been reported in man.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: in humans the substance's vapours cause irritation to the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, there is skin irritation, dermatosis (with dryness and flaking of the skin) and keratitis.

#### 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

LD50 (Oral).5300 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal).13000 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation).54.6 mg/l/4h Rat

#### METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LD50 (Oral).2737 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal).6480 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation).23.5 mg/l/8h Rat

#### N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral).> 6400 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal).> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation).21.1 mg/l/4h Rat

Carcinogenicity Assessment:107-98-21-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

ACGIH:: A4

107-21-1ETHANEDIOL

ACGIH:: A4

50-00-0FORMALDEHYDE

ACGIH:: A2

IARC:1

NTP: Known

## SECTION 12. Ecological information.

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

### 12.1. Toxicity.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability.



## 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Solubility in water. mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly biodegradable.

## METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Solubility in water. &gt; 10000 mg/l

Rapidly biodegradable.

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water. mg/l 1000 - 10000

SOLVENT NAPHTHA  
(PETROLEUM), LIGHT  
AROM

Rapidly biodegradable.

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.**

## 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Partition coefficient: n-  
octanol/water. < 1

## METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Partition coefficient: n-  
octanol/water. 0.3

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-  
octanol/water. 2.3  
BCF. 15.3**12.4. Mobility in soil.**

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient:  
soil/water. < 3SOLVENT NAPHTHA  
(PETROLEUM), LIGHT  
AROMPartition coefficient:  
soil/water. 1.78**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.**

Information not available.

**12.6. Other adverse effects.**

Information not available.

**SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.****13.1. Waste treatment methods.**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Il trasporto dei rifiuti può essere soggetto ai regolamenti di trasporto per le merci pericolose.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

**SECTION 14. Transport information.****14.1. UN number.**

ADR / RID, IMDG, 1866  
IATA:

**14.2. UN proper shipping name.**

ADR / RID: RESIN  
SOLUTION  
IMDG: RESIN  
SOLUTION  
IATA: RESIN  
SOLUTION

**14.3. Transport hazard class(es).**

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3

**14.4. Packing group.**

ADR / RID, IMDG, II  
IATA:

**14.5. Environmental hazards.**

ADR / RID: NO

**14.6. Special precautions for user.**

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ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 33	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
IMDG:	Special Provision: 640C EMS: F-E, S-E,	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 364
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packaging instructions: 353
	Special Instructions:	A3	

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code.**

Information not relevant.

**SECTION 15. Regulatory information.****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture.**U.S. Federal Regulations.Clean Air Act Section 112(b):

107-21-1	ETHANEDIOL
107-98-2	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)
50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE
78-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act –  
Priority Pollutants:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act –  
Toxic Pollutants:

No component(s) listed.

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):

No component(s) listed.

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DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):EPA List of Lists:

## 313 Category Code:

78-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE
107-21-1	ETHANEDIOL
107-98-2	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)
50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE

## EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:

50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE
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## EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:

50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE
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## CERCLA RQ:

107-21-1	ETHANEDIOL
50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE
78-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE
123-86-4	N-BUTYL ACETATE

## EPCRA 313 TRI:

107-21-1	ETHANEDIOL
107-98-2	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)
50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE

## RCRA Code:

50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE
78-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE

## CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:

50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE
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State Regulations.Massachusetts:

107-21-1	ETHANEDIOL
107-98-2	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)
50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE
78-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE
123-86-4	N-BUTYL ACETATE

Minnesota:

107-21-1	ETHANEDIOL
107-98-2	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)
50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE

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78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE  
123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

New Jersey:

107-21-1 ETHANEDIOL  
107-98-2 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol  
ethers)  
50-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE  
78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE  
123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

New York:

107-21-1 ETHANEDIOL  
50-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE  
78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE  
123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

Pennsylvania:

107-21-1 ETHANEDIOL  
107-98-2 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol  
ethers)  
50-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE  
78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE  
123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

California:

107-21-1 ETHANEDIOL  
107-98-2 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol  
ethers)  
50-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE  
78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE  
123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

Proposition 65:

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or reproductive harm.

50-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE C

International Regulations.Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Canadian WHMIS.

Information not available.

## SECTION 16. Other information.

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

<b>Flam. Liq. 2</b>	Flammable liquid, category 2
<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquid, category 3
<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard, category 1
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### LEGEND:

- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAA 112 ® RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112®)
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology

- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Communication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112® of the Clean Air Act
- Massachusetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minnesota Chapter 5206 Department Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

**Note for users:**

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.